

MESSAGE READ IN CANTON.

MAJOR MCKINLEY DEEPLY INTERESTED, BUT MAKES NO COMMENT.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S VISITORS EXPRESS GENERALLY FAVORABLE OPINIONS, HOWEVER—KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS FOR A HISTORIC LAWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Canton, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The President-elect read the President's message to Congress seated in his library this morning from advance slips furnished by a telegraph company. There were several friends and a few callers present. That portion of the message referring to Cuba was read aloud, and there were a good many comments on it from some of the listeners. It was heard with deep interest by all, and the opinion prevailed that while a note of sympathy with the insurgents was not strongly accentuated, the treatment of the question and the statement of conditions found by General Fitzhugh Lee to exist on the island were strong, fair and conservative.

The callers at the McKinley house to-night had a good deal to say about the message, and most of the observations were of a friendly and favorable nature. A Republican Congressman took exception to what he called "a rather extravagant and tardy arrangement of trusts." Said he: "It is perfectly proper to attack trusts, but it seems rather late in the day for Mr. Cleveland to become declamatory on the subject. He should have brought his eloquence to bear upon Mr. Olney when he was Attorney-General, and he should have directed the attention of Mr. Harmon to the matter. The fact is, both Attorney-General and the present Administration were before they took office counsel for trusts and corporations. Mr. Olney was conspicuous for his work as an organizer of trusts. I think President Cleveland's message an admirable one, with the exception of his little political screed on trusts, which sounds very like a play to the galleries, coming as it does at the close of an Administration which has been anything but hostile to trusts. Mr. Cleveland is a statesman, but he is also a politician."

The short passage in the President's message devoted to a consideration of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law was read with some degree of amusement by the staunch Protection Republicans who came to Canton to-day. They would not admit that its effects had been as happy as the President says he has found them, and no one would assent to the proposition that the present revenue law had stimulated commerce in a way profitable to the people of the United States. When the next President read Mr. Cleveland's remarks upon the operation and effects of the present tariff law, although it was certain he did not concur with them, he made no comment, and did not in any way express his dissent.

Colonel M. T. Herrick declared that the opening sentence of Mr. Cleveland's message—"You have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest"—sounded like a hearty expression of satisfaction with the result of the late election. Among the visitors who spent most of the day in Canton was Representative George R. Wilson, of Ohio. Mr. Wilson is a student of financial and tariff problems, and has had a good deal of experience in official life. Said he: "I am convinced that there will be an extra session and that nothing in the way of revenue legislation may be expected from Congress this winter. An extra session is not without its dangers, however. It occurs to me that we ought to be very sure of the Senate before we go to the trouble and expense of reporting and passing a tariff bill in the House. I spoke of this aspect of the case to Major McKinley, and said that the effect on the country might be bad if the party after agreeing upon an extra session and having one called were unable to secure the passage of an adequate and satisfactory revenue law. We must be sure of our ground before we go ahead. No one is more heartily in favor of revising the tariff along protection lines than I am, but we would do better to pass the Dingley bill and let the work of revision go for a period than to attempt a new law and fall by reason of unfriendly votes in the Senate. The money question was a great issue in the recent campaign, but I am convinced that in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, States in which I worked and spoke, the tariff was the stronger and more effective issue. I found a good many Republicans who were in favor of free silver, but who remained in the party wholly on account of its tariff policy. The people of this country want a good, fair, moderate protective tariff law that shall produce revenue enough to meet the demands of the Government and which shall at the same time afford reasonable protection to all of our interests which need and deserve it."

There came to Major McKinley's home this afternoon a liberal supply of bluegrass seed, shipped some days ago by Colonel W. J. Lampton, the humorous writer and journalist, from his summer home at Winchester, Ky. With the grass seed for Major McKinley's historic but demolished lawn was a letter which said: "I have sent the bluegrass seed from this classic spot to put soil into the soil of your town, and you will see when you look at it some months later how it breathes the golden words of the poet: 'This has been the most delightful day since the election in Canton. The sun shone brightly and the air was as balmy as that of early October. Major McKinley took a long drive, and also went out for a stroll with one of his friends.'"

The Woman's McKinley Club of Canton, which has a membership of 1,000, has adopted these resolutions: Whereas, the recent November election has in its result secured a majority of electors for Major William McKinley as President of the United States; and Whereas, the fondest expectations of this organization, the Woman's McKinley Club of Canton, have been centered in this result; therefore be it Resolved, That we tender our most hearty congratulations to our honored fellow-townsmen for the honor thus conferred by a great and liberty-loving people; Resolved, That our happiest greetings be extended through him to the two women nearest him in rank, namely, his devoted, serene and constant mother, who has lived to see the Nation justly honor her husband and son; Resolved, That our expectation and hope of the ultimate selection of Major McKinley for so great a position be every day and officially demonstrated to him to be the champion and friend of the home-keeper and the home supporter, likewise of the widow and orphan; and that we rejoice that he who possesses the keynote to that prophecy that will uplift and protect our blessed American home has been chosen as our Nation's leader; Resolved, That, though as citizens we will feel a pang of regret that the early future will see the removal of Major McKinley and his immediate household from among us, our heartfelt blessings go with them to their future home—the historical house-where the Nation is hoping that health and the fullest measure of prosperity may always attend them.

**HUNT FOR A BEEF TRUST ABANDONED.** Chicago, Dec. 7.—The Federal Grand Jury, after a few minutes' session, to-day decided to abandon the hunt for a beef trust investigation, and was formally discharged by Judge Crockett, and was formally discharged by Judge Crockett. Some of the members of the jury expressed themselves satisfied that a combination existed among the more prominent packers. It had been impossible, however, to reach by subpoena the witnesses most desired, and as no sufficient evidence was available upon which to base an indictment, the attempt at the investigation was given up.

**THE NEW CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE.** A remarkable vintage for quality as well as quantity, without being heavy, now shipped to this market, is G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry.—(Adv.)

READY FOR ANNEXATION.

STRONG SENTIMENT FOR THE PROTEST IN HAWAII.

BELIEF IN THE ISLANDS THAT A TREATY IS ALREADY BEING NEGOTIATED IN WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] San Francisco, Dec. 7.—By way of Victoria the following letter was received to-day, giving inside information in regard to the presentation of an annexation treaty at Washington: "Honolulu, Nov. 24.—Your correspondent has information this afternoon from a high official of the Government that a treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is now in course of preparation at Washington and that it will be one of the first foreign matters brought to the attention of Congress. The treaty originated in the State Department and has come to the notice of this Government through several letters from Minister Hatch. When asked if President Cleveland approved of the course, the official named replied that he had every reason to believe so. He said further that Mr. Cleveland was not only in favor of such a treaty, but the terms of it were being dictated by him.

"Continuing, the official said: 'We have every reason to expect within a short time a direct proposal from the United States for annexation of the islands. Whether or not the terms offered will suit us is another matter. Minister Cooper has gone to Washington and is advised fully as to what this country is prepared to do and is willing to accept. The treaty we expect to have submitted to us will be the result of negotiations between Secretary Olney on the one hand and Ministers Hatch and Cooper on the other.

"Locally there is complete harmony and understanding in the annexation ranks. The electorate of the country is, to a man, pledged to it. The Executive Council, composed of the President and four Ministers, is pledged, and bound under the Constitution, to negotiate and conclude an annexation treaty with the United States. All who have been in the movement and a large number who have held aloof from it, are most confident that the Executive will carry out this pledge at the first opportunity. The Senate, which is the ratifying body in all treaty matters, is solid for annexation, and will ratify such a treaty immediately. The combined support of this Government by all nationalities stands ready to back the Executive and Senate in carrying out this proposition of the Constitution.

**A DOUBLE LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.** BOTH VICTIMS WHITE MEN—AN UNMASKED MOB OF HUNDREDS.

Lexington, Mo., Dec. 7.—About 1 o'clock this morning a large mob of men from Ray County came into town for the purpose of lynching Jesse Winner, a colored man, who was confined here on the charge of murdering Mrs. Winner and her two babies near Richmond, Mo., on October 25. They broke into jail with little difficulty and speedily accomplished their object of meting out punishment to the alleged murderers. "Lon" Lackey, who was also confined in the jail under a charge of complicity in the murder, was taken out of the jail Saturday night, which alone saved his life, as he would certainly have been lynched with the others. The probabilities are that vengeance will be meted out to him later. The mob was composed of 250 men, all unmasked. They overpowered the jailer and his guards and demanded the keys to the cell that Nelson and Winner were locked in, but were refused. The doors were broken down and the prisoners led out and led out. The leader of the mob was asked where he was going to hang them, and he said that they were going to Ray County so that Lafayette would not have to bear the expense of burying them. Winner came out trembling with fear. Nelson said not a word, but clearly showed that he was not afraid. Both men pleaded with the mob for their lives, and asserted their innocence.

"Standing before Almighty God, I swear I never murdered my wife," said Winner. "I swear I'm innocent," added Nelson. But the mob paid no attention to the pleadings. The bodies were found this morning, half a mile from the river in Ray County, hanging to a oak tree. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they had been in the air for some time. No one had dared touch the ground. Hundreds of people flocked to the scene of the lynching to view the dead bodies, which were allowed to hang until after 9 o'clock.

Several attempts were made to lynch Winner and Lackey while they were in the jail at Richmond, which led to their removal here for safe-keeping. Nelson was arrested on Saturday night, and was held in the jail until Sunday morning. He was released by the Attorney-General and all the power that the State can lend to see that such conspiracies against the law are punished and the conspirators brought to justice. They treated one officer like a brute, and showed that they had a little regard for laws they claim to be the law. The officers did their full duty, but were helpless under the circumstances.

WORKING A MINE UNDER ARMED GUARD.

Seranton, Penn., Dec. 7.—Detectives and deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester, were on guard all day at the Forest Hill property near Archbold, and under their protection the company was enabled to work its mines with about company as its force. The Italian strikers took to the woods this morning after the arrest of five more of their countrymen, but they were in an ugly mood and made many threats. Their women declare that the company is ready to offer a reward for the heads of the strikers. The company will continue to work its mine under guard until the danger of attack is passed.

PLANS OF THE SILVER AGITATORS.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—General A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic Union, has decided not to call a general conference of leaders of the silver forces in Washington this week, as was contemplated, but instead has issued a call for a meeting of the Bimetallic Union's Executive Committee in Washington, December 15, at which time the question of calling such a general conference will be decided. Most of the silver representatives who would take part in the general conference proposed in Washington on public business, and the time is considered opportune for getting an agreement as to the plan of campaign during the next four years.

CITY ELECTION IN ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Rockville, Conn., Dec. 7.—At the city election here to-day the Republicans elected two Aldermen and two Councilmen. The Democrats elected only three Councilmen—in the Third Ward. The City Council will now stand ten Republicans to two Democrats or joint ballot, a gain of one Democratic Councilman. A small vote was cast, and there was no election for Mayor this year.

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house of S. W. Woodward, who to-day declined the place of chairman of the Inaugural Committee, was robbed of jewelry valued at \$1,000 on Friday night. The fact did not become public until to-day, when it was learned that the diamonds were among the valuables stolen, and Mr. Woodward is devoting his energies to recovering it.

WILLIAM STEINWAY'S WILL.

HIS FORTUNE LEFT TO HIS FAMILY.

A FEW GIFTS OF PUBLIC CHARACTER—HIS LARGE BENEFACTIONS DURING HIS LIFETIME.

The will of the late William Steinway probably will be filed at the office of the Surrogate tomorrow or next day with some statement of the extent of his estate. Inasmuch as Mr. Steinway was known to be an open-handed patron of music in his lifetime and as he had been known to give freely to aid musical artists who showed talent and were in need of money, many of his acquaintances have expected that his will would contain some large bequests to endow some free musical institution or to provide funds for the aid of deserving musical students. A Tribune reporter yesterday ascertained from close friends of Mr. Steinway, who knew the character of his will, that he left almost his entire fortune to the members of his own family.

There are some bequests of a public character, but they are comparatively small and unimportant. Mr. Steinway was a man who believed in giving money for charitable purposes while he lived, and not waiting until he was dead to make his influence for good and his helpfulness felt. He gave so freely and so frequently, in fact, that the full list of his gifts would fill columns of a newspaper if they were recorded. But it was not Mr. Steinway's way to make records of his charities, and even the members of his family did not know of all his gifts for charitable purposes. His gifts to the German Liederkreis and to other societies were known to many because they were made with such regularity and on occasions when they were needed. His gift of \$25,000 to the World's Fair was the more remarkable because he was not an exhibitor at the Fair.

Large sums of money were given by Mr. Steinway to maintain German schools in this country, and his gifts to other institutions were large, but he also gave money freely for the advancement of musical science when such gifts could not be considered aids to charities. He was interested greatly in the advancement of music in this country, and he was one of the readiest helpers of musical artists. It was said that he gave thousands of dollars to struggling young musical artists who needed aid in completing their musical education. One of Mr. Steinway's friends said yesterday that he had personally seen Steinway's gifts to musical and charitable objects had amounted to as much as \$300,000 in one year. Mr. Steinway wrote his own will, and the document in a safe number of years ago. It makes full provision for the members of his family, and contains some bequests to personal friends and to institutions in which he had a personal interest. His estate is large, as he owned a big interest in the house of Steinway & Sons, and owned large tracts of land in and near Long Island City and considerable stock in railroads.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK IN OHIO.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED ON THE R. AND O. SOUTHWESTERN.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—A collision occurred this morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad at Salemsville, between the Aurora accommodation, eastbound, and the officers' special, westbound, by which three persons were killed and several injured. The Aurora was a passenger train, and the officers' special was a freight train. The Aurora was piloted by John Dixon, fireman; the officers' special by John Dixon, fireman of the special train; P. L. Zippert, civil engineer, of North Bend. The injured are George F. Randolph, general traffic manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Frederick Moser, chief clerk chief engineer's office; "Big Four" head out; W. H. Beaton, passenger, badly hurt; Thomas Jones, engineer, badly hurt; John Kennedy, fireman, badly hurt; Clark Harvey, baggage-master, bruised; Charles E. Whiting, of Lawrenceburg, bruised and badly hurt internally; Mrs. Alexander Patterson, wife of the cashier of the First National Bank, badly hurt; E. R. Brooks, Seymour, Ind., face and body badly hurt. The collision occurred at 7:23 a. m., and is said to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders sent to Conductor Eiselek, of the special train.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY TRUST.

ATTEMPT TO FORM ONE IN CINCINNATI WITH A CAPITAL OF \$250,000.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—At a secret meeting here Saturday night the woodworking machinery manufacturers of the United States were consulting. About \$250,000 is involved. The five men who conducted the negotiations are Nelson J. Waterbury and Henry Nelson, of New York; Thomas P. Egan, of the Fay & Egan Company, of this city, and George P. Allenberg and Henry B. Moorehead, representing a large number of woodworking machinery concerns in the country. A reporter of The Tribune called yesterday afternoon at the office of Nelson J. Waterbury and Henry Nelson, No. 29 Broadway, to ascertain whether the report concerning the alleged formation of a trust comprising the woodworking machinery manufacturers of the United States was authentic. The report was positively denied by the representative of Mr. Waterbury, and all that could be elicited was that Mr. Waterbury and Mr. Nelson were in Cincinnati on business, that such a combination was being talked of, but that it would probably not be consummated.

THOMAS CANARY CRITICALLY ILL.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Thomas Canary, of Canary & Lederer, the New-York theatrical firm and the present managers of Lillian Russell and "The American Beauty" Opera Company, is critically ill in his apartment on the Great Northern Hotel. The physicians who are attending him say that his recovery is doubtful. On Friday evening Mr. Canary was attacked with severe pains in the back of his head. He was compelled to take to his bed, and the doctors who were called diagnosed his ailment as congestion of the brain. Since Friday night he has had intervals of consciousness, but there has been no improvement in his condition to warrant the hope of recovery. Mrs. Canary is in New-York and has been informed of her husband's illness. She is being attended against informing her during his intervals of consciousness. She is subject to heart disease, and he feared that she would be unable to stand the strain. Mr. Canary's condition was so hopeless yesterday afternoon that his partner, George W. Lederer, decided to let Mrs. Canary know the facts. He telegraphed friends in New-York to break the news to her.

MORE WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Cleveland, Dec. 7.—The Aetna Rolling Mill, which has been shut down since the middle of October, started fires again this morning. Three hundred and fifty men get work.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7.—The working time of the shop and engine-house employees of the Missouri Pacific Railway in Kansas City, Kan., has been increased from six to nine hours a day. Notice to this effect was issued in the shops Saturday. The order affects about 2,000 employees of the road on the western division.

Contra, Dec. 7.—The Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company began to-day running its factory ten hours a day. It has run only eight hours daily for six months.

The Hartford Carpet Company this morning started twenty-five looms in the Brussels department of its factory at Thompsville.

THE CONFERENCE OF WHISKEY MEN.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Representatives of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and independent distillers and their legal advisers resumed their efforts to-day to come to an agreement on the proposition submitted by the successor of the late Whiskey Trust. The secrecy as to members of the conference, but there has been no improvement in his condition to warrant the hope of recovery. Mrs. Canary is in New-York and has been informed of her husband's illness. She is being attended against informing her during his intervals of consciousness. She is subject to heart disease, and he feared that she would be unable to stand the strain. Mr. Canary's condition was so hopeless yesterday afternoon that his partner, George W. Lederer, decided to let Mrs. Canary know the facts. He telegraphed friends in New-York to break the news to her.

YALE CHALLENGE TO DEBATE DECLINED.

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 7.—A challenge was recently sent by the Yale Freshman Debating Society to the Princeton freshmen for a joint debate. An answer has just been received declining the challenge. The Yale freshmen wish to arrange a debate with the Harvard freshmen, if possible. Christmas comes once a year. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen stays all the time, reminding of the giver. Dealers, or Waterman's, 137 Broadway.—(Adv.)

CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

UNUSUAL LISTLESSNESS AND APATHY MARK THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF SENATORS—ONLY THE CUBAN PART OF THE MESSAGE LISTENED TO WITH INTEREST—THE DEATH OF SPEAKER CRISP ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE—BOTH BODIES ADJOURN EARLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 7.—Unusual listlessness and apathy marked the ceremonies—in themselves brief and unimpressive—with which the second session of the LIVth Congress opened at noon to-day. As a rule little political or spectacular interest can attach to the hurried sitting of twelve or thirteen weeks with which an term of Congress turns out the fag ends of its term of power and life. Reassembling fresh from the submission of its own record and policies to the verdict of a National election, to exercise functions almost semi-posthumous, no Congress at its first session can be expected to show signs of either legislative courage or legislative foolhardiness. The shadow of sterility and inaction lies heavily over the reassembled houses; after the heat and passion of a great political campaign, party spirit is disposed to seek relief in the amenities of purely routine legislation; victors and vanquished in the November struggle are alike eager to call a truce and leave to the newly chosen Congress the burden of continuing and directing serious party warfare. In Presidential years especially it has been the fate of Congresses returning to Washington for the short session to find themselves confronted with an impending change of political power in one branch or the other or the advent of a hostile National Administration. Rarely, under such conditions, has anything but routine legislation been undertaken; and the interest excited by the work of the two houses has never passed the bounds of commonplace curiosity.

The LIVth Congress, like so many of its predecessors, has gone to the people on its record and seen that record—in so far as it has been determined by the free silver-coinage majority in the Senate—emphatically condemned and repudiated at the polls. It gathers again in Washington to await the inauguration of a President chosen on the very issue which the silver managers in the Senate persistently and fanatically forced to the front, and it will see with the inauguration of Major McKinley, on March 4 next, the return to power not only of a Republican House of Representatives, but of a Senate not nominally but generally Republican—a Senate in which revenue and tariff measures cannot be "held up" by high-way fanatics, nor the wheels of legislation stopped perpetually at the behest of a combination of silver-mine owners. That the tone of the ruling majority in the upper branch of Congress this winter should be one of humility and mildness is not to be wondered at; certainly no recent session, except perhaps that of 1894-95, has opened with a more quiescent air or with more pointed signs of political lassitude and legislative dulness.

Both houses were kept waiting a little longer than usual for the President's message, and both adjourned until to-morrow after listening to a LARGE ATTENDANCE IN THE SENATE. Despite the extreme placidity so notable in to-day's proceedings, the Senate has probably never had so large a proportion of its membership present on any single occasion except a Presidential inauguration. Senator Allison is ill at home in Dubuque, Senator Teller has not returned from Colorado, and Mr. Perkins is at present on his way to Washington from California. There were only a few other absentees.

The bright warm sunshine, almost like an October morning, had brought a kingly dressed crowd to the Capitol, and the new seats in the Senate galleries, which now replace the awkward and obsolete benches, were early taken to their normal capacity. The senseless and extravagant custom of hiding the desks of the returning lawmakers with "floral tributes" seemed to be pushed to a greater extreme than ever. Twenty or more Senators sat uncomfortably behind huge masses of roses and chrysanthemums. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, the smallest man in the Senate, was hidden from view by the largest and most funeral "piece" in the chamber. Chairman Jones, of Arkansas, drew the smallest bouquet, but Mr. Jones is accustomed by this time to misfortunes, and smiled untroubled at his more favored competitors. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, the Presidential candidate of the Sound Money Democrats, was worse off even than Jones, not being remembered either by Chairman Bynum or the White House gardener.

The confused condition of party lines in the Senate was emphasized by the fact that Messrs. Gray, Vilas, Hill and Palmer all sat calmly in their accustomed seats in the Democratic quarter-circle, while scattered among the Republicans were Pettigrew, Dubois, Cannon and the other bolters from the St. Louis Convention. The customary formalities opened the short winter session. Mr. Sherman, as the oldest member of the body in point of service, offered the resolution for a committee to wait upon the President, and Senator Smith, of New-Jersey, was selected by the Vice-President to accompany Senator Sherman to the White House. This unusual departure from precedent, which would have dictated the choice of the oldest Democrat in service, was accounted for on several grounds. It was said that Mr. Harris, who generally goes on this errand, did not care to perform the duty this year. Again, it was suggested that Mr. Smith's appointment was intended as a compliment to the State which Mr. Cleveland has chosen for his home on retiring from the Presidency.

LISTENING TO THE MESSAGE.

The only feature of interest in the day's proceedings was, of course, the President's Message, with its expected statement of American policy in Cuba. Many diplomats had gathered in the Senate gallery to hear the Message read, among them the British Ambassador, Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, the Chilean Minister, Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, and several attaches of the Spanish Legation. The Spanish Minister was not present.

Interest in the President's Message centered about his discussion of the Cuban question. This, the only phase of foreign relations which he treats at any length, will not in all probability satisfy the hotheads among the Cuban sympathizers in this country. It will strike unprejudiced readers of the Message, however, as a prudent and dignified, yet on the whole just and forcible, exposition of the conditions which at present prevail in the unfortunate island. Sympathy for the cause of the insurgents is expressed more than once, while stress is laid at the same time upon the rights of the mother country. The President realizes that the existing state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely, in view not only of the menace to American interests and investments, but also of the higher considerations of civilization and humanity. He practically serves notice upon Spain that the time must come when this country will be compelled to interfere. What

the nature of such interference is to be, he does not say. He leaves it to be inferred that an expression of opinion on the part of Congress would perhaps not be out of place. He certainly makes it quite plain that he is unwilling either to suggest a remedy himself or to take the initiative. Behind it all lurks a disposition not to tie down the hands of the incoming Administration, unless forced to do so by some unexpected event beyond his control. On the whole it may be said, judging from stray comments heard here and there on this part of the Message, that the seemingly colorless attitude of the President with regard to Cuba disappointed the outspoken friends of the insurgents in both houses of Congress, while it appeals strongly to the common-sense of dispassionate observers whose judgment is not entirely warped by their sympathies.

THE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

A thoroughly characteristic peroration—characteristic, at any rate, of Mr. Cleveland—closes his last annual Message. "Still harping on my daughter," he bemoans the failure of this and other Congresses to take the financial advice offered by him. Underlined by his experience in the past, he resumes once more the role of pedant and schoolmaster. It is the same tone, mitigated only by an awakening sense of the ridiculous which attends the fulminations of a false prophet, that characterized his ante-Presidential Message of February, 1885. He calls for the retirement of the greenback and Treasury notes. To provide for their redemption he would emit long-time bonds. The thought of another bond issue under his Administration has evidently no terrors for him. With a faculty which would be grotesque were it not so childish, he seeks to persuade others as he pretends to have persuaded himself that if let alone the present tariff will ultimately produce sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government. Current deficiencies and deficiencies yet to be created under the workings of this beautiful law he would meet with the "surplus"—surplus is the word used by him—now on hand. And to bolster up this proposition he enters into a discussion of the difference existing between a "useless hoard" accumulated by an individual and by a Government. "It is not one of the functions of our Government," he exclaims, "to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure."

The entire passage must be read to be appreciated. It is by far the most humorous manifestation of the "parochial" intellect; doubly so when studied in connection with the firm though conservative tone of the Cuban part of the Message. It is incredible that the same hand should have penned both parts of the Message. The suspicion, indeed, is justified that the opening pages were written by Secretary Olney, and not by Mr. Cleveland. Could anybody imagine, for instance, Mr. Olney writing the following involved and obscure sentence: "When I have seen those who pose as the soldiers' friends active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditure, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude."

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The reference in an early part of the Message to a "report by the Secretary of State" involves a new departure which is worthy of notice. Heretofore the President has himself given in his Message the main features of the diplomatic intercourse with foreign governments for the year. A detailed account of that intercourse was supposed to be contained in the volumes of "foreign relations" published by the State Department some months subsequently. An elaborate and prompt report of the State Department's doings is a novelty as sensible as it must prove shocking to the cobwebbed intellects of diplomatic understrappers.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Although the first day's proceedings of the penultimate session vary little in the House of Representatives, at least, from Congress to Congress, they seem to possess a perennial interest for the multitude, a fair proportion of which has witnessed, or struggled to witness, such proceedings in many successive Congresses. Two hours before the House was called to order the spacious corridors and lobbies were comfortably filled; an hour later they were jammed, and when the doors of the galleries were opened the rush and scramble for places was terrific. Not more than one-fourth of the eager crowd could gain admittance or force itself within earshot of the proceedings. The scramble seemed to be even greater than at the opening of the first session of the Congress, when a Republican speaker was to be installed in place of a Democrat who had held the gavel for four years and whose desk was covered to-day with a sable mantle and a funeral wreath.

The 2,000 men and women who were fortunate enough to secure places in the galleries looked down upon an animated scene, for nearly every member of the House who had reached Washington made it a point to be on hand early, and the utmost good humor prevailed. Even the men who had gone down in defeat appeared to take matters philosophically and enjoy themselves, because there was no crowding over their misfortunes. Even Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, had no reason to complain that the welcome for him was not heartfelt and sincere. As one of them afterward remarked to a friend: "It seems a pity not to have enough gold-bug Democrats in the next House for seed money, besides, Patterson is a jolly good fellow."

Another conspicuous gold Democrat, whose tall form towered far above most of the Popocrats, was Hall, of Missouri, whose inky countenance was as black as Mississippi at the last session, may be recalled. "How do you feel?" asked a Tribune correspondent. "Feel? Why, I feel that I am glad to be allowed to live, coming as I do from a State that gave a Popocratic majority of 58,000."

His colleague, Dockery, was another early harpist, smiling and contented, the Popocraticer increased his majority. In the next Congress bitter will be the struggle between him and Holman for the title of "Economist" which the former has worn during the two years, enforced retirement of the latter.

HANDSHAKERS AT WORK.

The two busiest men among the Popocrats were McMillin and Richardson, both of Tennessee, between whom there is already a stiff contest for the leadership of the minority. They were all smiles and as ready with handshakes as candidates for Justice of the Peace on town meeting day, and what was prevalent as the diptheria epidemic which appears to be spreading in Washington, and which created a slight panic in one of the crowded galleries later in the day, when it was discovered that two of the occupants had come from a house which was still in quarantine on account of that disease.

When the slight form of ex-Governor Dingley of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, passed through the eastern doorway he was immediately pounced upon by the Popocrats, who surrounded and hailed him as the coming secretary of the Treasury, and in flocked upon him such a series of handshakes as he was never exposed to before from them, although he is highly respected by every member on both sides of the House on account of his business ability and thorough knowledge of legislative and administrative affairs. The congratulations and handshakings were redoubled when he reached the Republican side, where he received a welcome that was as hearty as elsewhere as it was enthusiastic. He was at last permitted to reach his chair, into which he sank with evident relief and where he remained and

Continued on Third Page.

RATIFIED BY VENEZUELA.

AGREEMENT FOR ARBITRATION OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE ACCEPTED.

THE CONGRESS AT CARACAS TO MEET IN EXTRA SESSION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE—FULL TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM GIVEN OUT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary Olney to-day received a cable dispatch from Minister Andrade at Caracas saying that the memorandum between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Guiana boundary question is accepted by the Venezuelan Government; that the memorandum will be published at Caracas this afternoon, and that an extra session of the Venezuelan Congress will be called as soon as possible in order that the memorandum may be carried into effect by the necessary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The dispatch from Minister Andrade brought out from the Department of State the authentic copy of the agreement between Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The official text varies slightly and immaterially from the version given in last night's dispatches. The full text of the memorandum is as follows:

Heads of proposed treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for settlement of Venezuela boundary question as agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States. First—An Arbitral Tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela. Second—The Tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the Judges of the British Supreme Court of the Colonies, and of a fifth jurist selected by the four persons so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, selected by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The person so selected shall be president of the Tribunal. The persons nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the British Supreme Court of Justice respectively may be Judges of either of said courts. Third—The Tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to Great Britain and to the Kingdom of Spain respectively at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela. Fourth—In deciding the matters submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and they shall act according to the following rules agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law as are applicable to the case. The arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

(A) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive possession thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding, or to make title by prescription.

(B) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground and on any principles of international law, which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rules.

(C) In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party be found by the Tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the Tribunal, require.

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Secretary of State.

November 12, 1896.

TOPOLOBAMPO CONCESSION ANNULLED.

THE LAST BLOW FOR THE STRUGGLING AMERICAN COLONY IN MEXICO.

San Francisco, Dec. 7. (Special)—A San Diego dispatch to "The Chronicle" says: "News from Mexico says that the Government has annulled the concession given to Albert R. Owen and the Topolobampo Colony in Sinaloa, which was granted six years ago. The concession gave about a million acres on Rio Fuerte to Owen and his colony for a nominal sum, with the proviso that they build a railroad and certain irrigation canal, and attempted many impracticable schemes, so that the colony was soon in financial straits. Most of the colonists were poor, and Owen excused his failure by the claim that the women and children had moved to the colony a year before he desired them. Only a small remnant of the original colonists are now at Topolobampo, and they are too poor to have any more to give. They have suffered many hardships, and this last blow will deprive them of the land from which they have wrested a poor living."

WATTSERSON PRODS THE PRESIDENT.

NOT SURPRISED THAT MR. CLEVELAND IS TALKED OF AS A CANDIDATE FOR 1900.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7.—"The